

GAZETTE.



"The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

In pursuance of a public call, a large portion of the farmers of Fayette county, engaged in the business of wood-hauling, assembled at Giron's Ball Room on Monday evening, 14th inst., to take into consideration certain Ordinances, passed by the Mayor and Council of the city of Lexington on the 5th of November last. The meeting was organized by the appointment of JAMES ROGERS, Chairman, and M. F. PRICE, Secretary. Col. Thos. A. Russell, in a few words, explained the object of the meeting, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Thos. A. Russell, John Allan, Henry C. Payne, James Headly, Levi Poage, F. G. Dunlap and David Coffman, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting. The committee, after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the City Authorities by Ordinance after Ordinance, have encroached upon our rights, as free citizens of the county, until by passive obedience on our part, they have presumed to say in what manner, and under what circumstances, we shall be permitted to vend a load of wood on the streets of Lexington.

We have read with surprise and regret the Ordinance passed by the Mayor and Councilmen, on the 5th of November last, regulating the selling and delivery of wood in the city of Lexington after the first day of January next—with surprise that the Legislative officers of the city should have the hardihood to attempt by their acts, to trammel the privileges and constitutional rights of the free citizens of the county; and with regret, for fear the obstinacy and wilful pertinacity of said city authorities, and a portion of its citizens may cause an alienation of that friendly feeling, which at all times should exist between the town and county.

But as we feel aggrieved by the operation of this particular Ordinance, which so far as it regards us, is *ex parte* in its character, and derogatory to our constitutional rights, as freemen of the county, we claim equal rights with our friends of the city; and now when assembled to defend those rights, we wish it distinctly understood, that we never can, for a moment, compromise them.

And should unpleasant feelings grow out of our opposition to those Ordinances, we have, on our part, the pleasant reflection, that we are acting on the defensive, for the sole purpose of repelling improper and uncalled-for aggressions; and for the purpose of expressing our opinion as to the aforesaid matter of grievance.

Be it resolved, That as free citizens of Kentucky, we arrogate not to ourselves exclusive privileges, but claim only an equal participation of privileges, in common with our fellow citizens generally, including those in the city of Lexington.

Resolved, That we conceive the aforesaid Ordinance concerning wood-hauling, not only unconstitutional in their character, but detracting from the rights of the freemen of the county, directly calling in question their honesty and integrity; but at the same time calculated to impeach the good sense of the citizens of Lexington.

Resolved, That were we so disposed, it would be found impracticable to comply with said Ordinance, without considerable pecuniary sacrifice on our part, inasmuch as the quantity of wood which we may from day to day, haul to Lexington, will entirely be governed by the precarious situation of our roads, and accidental circumstances which may befall our teams.

Resolved, That we have a high opinion of the good sense and capacity of the citizens of Lexington to trade for themselves, (at least so far as it regards the purchase of a load of wood), and if they are disposed to submit to the guardianship of others to act for them, we, as free and independent citizens of the county, must beg to be excused from the guardian care of all others, and claim the right of acting for ourselves.

Resolved, That the city is dependent on the county; but, at all times, there should exist a reciprocity of interest and good feeling between them—the interest of one is promoted by that of the other—they should harmonise in their business transactions and act upon the principle, "live and let live."

Resolved, That under the influence of the foregoing principle, we have long forborne to complain—but at the time being, further forbearance might be considered a moral departure rather than a virtue, and as freemen, we cannot tacitly submit to the aforesaid "Wood Ordinances," and to repel which,

Be it further resolved, That for two months after the 1st day of January next, we decline hauling wood to the city of Lexington, until the aforesaid obnoxious Ordinances relating thereto, shall, in the same like manner of their enactment, be repealed.

Resolved, That in evidence of our intention to stand to, and abide by the foregoing resolutions, we hereto annex our names, and pledge ourselves, each to the other, to conform to the same.

Resolved That the editors of the Lexington newspapers be requested to publish the aforesaid proceedings; for which, we hereby tender them our thanks, and promise them good loads of wood, when, as freemen, we can be permitted to trade for ourselves.

THO. A. RUSSELL,
JOHN ALLAN,
JAMES HEADLY,
DAVID COFFMAN,
F. G. DUNLAP,
HENRY C. PAYNE,
LEVI POAGE, Committee.

James P. Higbee, Leonard Cassell
Lewis Jenkins, Samuel Laird
Colby Jenkins, Charles Neal
Morton Moore, Geo. H. Bowman
Elisha Jenkins, Wilson Grady
John Clark, James Hapley
Wm. Atchison, James Rollins
Wm. Wallace, Wm. I. Todd
Ellis Arnett, Calbell B. Roy
Wm. Pettitt, Reuben Noalschey
Wm. Sidener, Jr., Asa Andrews
Garret Stevens, John L. Elbert
John Sampson, Thos. C. Sprakes
J. H. Weir, Thos. Ross
Wm. Rose, John Harp
David Mercer, John M. C'Clean
Samuel Bell, E. Barr
Nottly Maddox, Levi Spates
Wm. Sidener, Geo. P. Keene
James H. Hall, John Wallace
Wm. Vanpelt, Jr., John M. Smith
Harrison Locke, Geo. Cowgill
James Pullen, Richard Allan
John Robinson, Henry Franklin
Washington Jesse, Willis Rouh
Levi Jenkins, John H. Bell
Geo. G. Berry, Reuben Hopper
Lewis Botts, Thos. Mountague
Elijah M'Clannahan, Willis Ginkins
Jas. Hurst, Hiram Elstington
Geo. Sidener, John Wallace
Thos. Henderson, N. Crockett
Jas. M'Adams, Henderson Hossy
Alfred Hosman, Wm. Mountague
Samuel Lecky, James Points
D. C. Morrison, Charles Hosman
J. Lammie

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn sine die.

JAS. ROGERS, Ch'm.
M. F. PRICE, Sec'y.
Dec. 14, 1835.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
FUEL!

Mr. Bradford—If you think the following worth a place in your paper, you will please publish it.

The citizens seem to be doing all that can be done to supply the present wants of the people with fuel; and it seems to be necessary in the next place to make arrangements for their future wants of fuel, which might be amply supplied in the following manner, viz:

Form and charter a company of capitalists, who are able to carry on the business as it should be done, and procure a good coal mine—hire lands and have the coal dug in large quantities, then build a small steam boat with an engine of three, four, or five horse power, for the purpose of towing 15 coal boats, to be built on the Batteaux plan, 5 to be running all the time, say after the first 5 are loaded, hitch the steam boat to them and leave 5 to be loaded by the time the steam boat returns. The steam boat now tows down to the proper landing the loaded boats, and leaves them to be unloaded and tows up the other 5 empty boats and again hitches to the 5 boats ready loaded, and by this arrangement, properly managed, the citizens of Lexington could be amply furnished with fuel and lumber—the company highly compensated, and the inhabitants up the river well furnished with sugar, coffee, dry goods, and in fact every necessary article.

The loading and unloading of the boats could be expeditiously done by having a large Crane planted on shore, with a long arm to it well braced, to the outer end of which have a rope and tackle, with a large tub or box to let down into the boat, fill it and hoist to the proper height, turn it round and empty it into a wagon or on the bank at the end of the Turnpike.

Boats of this description will carry large loads—run in shallow water, and will not cost much to build them; it would be reasonable to say that they could run six months in each year, and all that time running would furnish as much coal and lumber as Lexington could possibly consume; and wagons would be glad of the

regular employment it would afford them.

I am informed by persons who have seen the coal mines, that they are easy to come at—are of the best quality, or at least equal to the Pittsburgh coal, and are to be had on good terms, and the quantity inexhaustible, which are all the advantages we ought to ask. All that remains to be done is for citizens with sufficient funds to engage in the business, and be prepared to deliver the coal and lumber in Lexington by next Fall, for which they will not only have the good wishes and gratitude of the citizens of Lexington, but a good profit on their funds employed.

This arrangement, when in complete operation, will afford to Lexington more real and substantial benefit than anything that can be done by man; lumber will be had on such terms as will enable the mechanic and the poor men to build a shelter for themselves and families, and fuel will be had on fair and honorable terms. The poor widows and their orphan children will also have an opportunity of providing for themselves and helpless families; besides all these advantages, the city must improve, in population and business.

If something of this kind is not done soon, the city will certainly lose many of her mechanics and other good citizens; and take away this kind of population from any city, and what let me ask, have we left? Are not the industry and labor gone with them? consequently the improvement of our city must cease.

A FRIEND TO THE CITY.

For the Gazette.
TO MY COUSIN JIM BUCKET.

My Dear Cousin:—Although I am not in the way of writing much, I cannot keep my hand still when I see our old Hero so much abused. I regret to see the following article in the Kentucky Sentinel:

"FOR SALE—50 mares and geldings, 51 two and three year old mules, and 100 fat hogs, large and fat.

JOS. I. LEMON.

N. B. Whether the people buy my stock or not, I wish them distinctly to understand that I go for Gen. William H. Harrison for President, foremost, uppermost and every most but undermost.

J. I. L."

Now Cousin Jim, that is too bad to make a list of live stock, first, mares and geldings, second, mules, third, hogs, and fourth, O! too bad to man, our old Hero, Gen. W. H. Harrison, the tale end or offal of hogs, &c. You know cousin I was always fond of the General, and still hold to him. I will tell you why. You know when the British burnt Malden and ran away, some thought there might be danger in following. The hero was cautious and seemed to think that there would be danger in the pursuit. Gov. Shelby would not be put off, and a council of general officers was called, and notwithstanding our hero made a speech one hour long, and pointed out all the danger, still they followed on, and every body knows how it terminated. When we returned, we embarked for Buffalo and then marched down to Fort George under the command of our favorite hero. We thought we might have hard times in that country. Burlington lay not far from us and no water to cross.

Preparations were made to go against Burlington, but still something whispered in our hero's ear that there were 1400 British at Burlington and we had only 5,000 men, so when we were safe we thought best to remain so. On the day that we expected to march to Burlington we embarked for Sackett's Harbor, leaving Fort George to shift for itself. We made a lucky escape, for so soon as we left them the New York militia burnt New Ark and went home. The enemy came in then and crossed the river and burned the town of Buffalo, and came down and took Fort Niagara, while we were easy in Sackett's Harbor, and our hero still head of the mess. You know cousin our hero left the Harbor soon after, and I think resigned his office; still he was a hero. I think cousin he left the army in December 1813, or in January 1814. I should like to know where he was after that period. Now if you know any more about him, say nothing, for the people might think heroes ought not to quit the army in time of war, but you know they have just as much right to quit, and more, than any body else, as they command and do as they please. Your cousin,
NED BUCKET.

ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER.

We have now the painful duty of recording another murder, quite as brutal and atrocious as the one for which the wretched Cowan forfeited his wife a few days ago.

On Friday last, (the day Cowan was executed,) a man by the name of Curless residing about two miles above Batavia,

in Clermont county, O. butchered his wife in the most shocking manner, and under the following circumstances.

About two weeks before the butchery, Curless was very sick, and supposing he was about to die, called his wife to his bed side and endeavored to exact a promise from her that she would never marry a second time. This promise she refused to give, and evaded his importunities by telling him that his mind was disordered by the fever under which he labored, and that in a short time he would think no more about it, &c. Her refusal to make the promise, seemed greatly to incense him, and he sprung from the bed in a rage and made for the door, for the purpose, as is supposed, of obtaining a weapon to assault her. By the time he reached the door, he fainted from weakness, and was carried to his bed where for two or three days afterwards he lay, quite ill. He however, gradually recovered, and in the course of a fortnight was enabled to attend to the feeding of his cattle, &c.

On Friday last, he arose early in the morning, made up a large fire, and sharpened a butchering knife, with a view, as he alleged, of killing a Beef. Soon as he had prepared the knife, he suddenly made an attack with it upon his wife, and cut both of her arms in deep gashes from the hands to the elbows, and then stabbed her in the abdomen, making an incision six or eight inches in length. His demon ferocity being still unsatisfied, he threw her upon the fire where for some time she withered in agony among the flames. She at length, however, succeeded in crawling from the fire, just as her screams had brought some of the neighbors to her rescue.

When discovered, her feet and hands were burnt almost entirely to cinders, and her intestines lay by her side upon the floor. Wonderful as it may appear, she was not yet dead, but continued to live as late as Tuesday, when we last heard from Batavia. Her Physicians, however, had no hope of her recovery, and she is no doubt dead before this period.

Five of the neighbors made an immediate effort to arrest the fiend-like husband, but he succeeded in resisting them all.—They then repaired to Batavia for assistance, where a large number of persons were at once collected, who instantly proceeded in search of the offender. Seeing so many approach his House, he fled to the loft and secreted himself under a bed where he was arrested. He was then taken to Batavia and lodged in jail.

He is represented as being a temperate farmer, worth five or six thousand dollars.

The deed has created great excitement throughout the whole county.—*Cincinnati Whig.*

From the Randolph Recorder.

VIRGIL A. STEWART.

We think it a pity that public excitement in Mississippi has become irritable in relation to the above individual. — And we think it a greater pity that the young man did not pocket silently the silver penny he made out of his Murel book and mind his business like a prudent man. As it is, he is now stalking about the country, defended by bullies, hunting certificates defending his own character and destroying that of others. There appears to be a malignant asperity in all his writings, that credits him little. Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, has a character in this section, where he has been long known and resided, not to be blasted. Mr. Joab Wilson, of Denmark, against whom he is now endeavoring to bring a *bad* character, sustains, where he is known, an unblemished one. Mr. Stewart in his late visit in our district, while at Jackson, was exceedingly rash and imprudent in his deportment, and said that "there was not half a dozen honest men in Madison county," for which he was called to account by bystanders and ordered to leave the town, which he did. That some good has come of the Murel book, we doubt not. But that it was ever published with any such intent, we have most religious scruples. Of Stewart we know nothing, further than that he is rash and imprudent, and while in this district gained himself many enemies and evil-thinkers, that before thought well enough of him. We advise the young man to go to work and thereby establish his character, if it be not repudiated.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message, at the opening of the First Session of the twenty fourth Congress.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1835.

To the President of the United States:—Sir—In conformity with your instructions, and with the usage of the Department, I have the honor to lay before you a statement of its operations during the past season, and reports from the various bureaus, exhibiting, in detail, their respective proceedings, as far as these appear to be, sufficiently important for communication in the usual statements.

The general positions of the Army remain the same as at the time of my last report. Some movements, however, have taken place, which it is proper should be specially brought before you. Fourteen companies have been placed under the command of General Clinch, in Florida, with a view to impose a proper restraint upon the Seminole Indians, who have occasionally evinced an iniquitous spirit, and to ensure the execution of the treaty stipulations, providing for the removal of these Indians.

As soon as this takes place, these troops will resume their proper positions. The regiment of dragoons has been usefully employed in penetrating into

the Indian country; in exhibiting to the Indians a force well calculated to check or to punish any hostilities they may commit, and in adding to our geographical knowledge of those remote regions. Colonel Kearney, with one detachment, marched through the country between the Des Moines and the Mississippi rivers; Colonel Dodge, with another, made an excursion south of Missouri towards the Rocky Mountains; and Major Mason, with a third, joined by a detachment of infantry, was employed in duties connected with the assemblage of a body of Indians, at the Cross Timbers, near the Great Western Prairie; for the purpose of establishing permanent specific relations between the remote wandering bands and the United States and the more agricultural Indians, who have migrated, under the public faith, to that region, or who seemed disposed to improve their condition by more settled habits. The duties committed to these troops have been well performed.

The information concerning the discipline and morals of the army is satisfactory. The officers are engaged in a great diversity of duties, growing out of various acts of Congress many of which have no direct connection with their professional avocations. These duties are satisfactorily executed, and the expenditures to which they lead are generally made with fidelity, and accounted for with promptitude.

I beg leave to ask your attention to the report of the Chief Engineer in relation to the state of the corps under his command. The number of officers in that corps is not sufficient for the performance of the various duties committed to it. The consequence is, that in some instances the public works have been neglected or delayed, and in others they have been prosecuted by those who had not the necessary professional skill and experience. Persons in civil life, possessed of competent scientific knowledge, will not often enter into the temporary service of the Government for such compensation as is provided by law for the engineer officers. The progress of improvement through the country creates a demand for those qualifications which are required in the military and topographical engineer service; and a higher rate of compensation is allowed than it has been the usage of this Department to grant. A gradual and moderate addition to the corps offers the only remedy for this state of things; and I am satisfied that considerations of economy, as well as a due regard to the proper execution of a most important class of public works, calls for this arrangement.

The same considerations apply in a considerable degree to the Topographical Corps, and I ask your favorable consideration for the measure recommended by the officer at the head of it. One of the plans suggested will accomplish the object without any addition to the public expenditures; and will make adequate provisions for a branch of service connected with the defence of the country, and which has also the advantage of furnishing information that may prove highly valuable to every portion of the community.

Agreeably to a provision in an act of the last session of Congress, that part of the Cumberland road between the town of Cumberland and the Ohio river, has been surrendered to and accepted by the States through which it passes; and arrangements have been made by the authority of these States for the collection of such tolls as will keep it in proper repair. The funds appropriated for the completion of this road have been applied to the object, and will be fully adequate to its attainment. The work, with the exception of some of the bridges, and of a few necessary repairs, is nearly finished, and is passable in its whole extent. All accounts concur in representing it as constructed in the most faithful manner. Captain Delafield, who has superintended the operations, and the officers engaged with him, are entitled to commendation for the zeal and professional ability they have displayed.

The United States are exonerated from all future claims on account of this road, while competent provision has been made for its preservation.

The progress in the other works of internal improvement is shown in the report of the Chief Engineer. Among these, one of the most remarkable, as well from its importance as from the unexpected facility with which it has so far been executed, is the removal of the raft over Red River. An immense body of timber, extending one hundred and eleven miles along that stream, had covered a large portion of its surface, and interrupted all communication. This has probably been collecting for ages; and not only was this great natural highway thus shut up by it, but a fertile and extensive region along the river was inundated, and the whole country in its vicinity subject to local diseases having their origin in this submersion.

This work has been in progress, upon the present system, little more than two years, and the whole expenditure, including a sum of twenty-three thousand dollars, was applied in previous experiments that failed, has been about one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. It is estimated that an additional appropriation of forty thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars will be requested to complete it; and which, with the sum of ten thousand dollars now in the Treasury, will make for the whole cost one hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars. The river has been cleared for a distance of eighty-eight miles, and there yet remain twenty-three miles of obstructions to remove. This portion it is expected will be finished early in the next season, if the necessary appropriations are made in time.

Before the present plan of effecting this work was adopted, there were various prospects suggested for its accomplishment; but the most sanguine projector could not have anticipated such a great physical change, as is already taking place, within the time and means that have been devoted to the work. A loose estimate of the land which will be reclaimed and rendered valuable by this improvement, which has been made by Col. Brookes formerly Indian Agent in Louisiana, and intimately acquainted with the region upon Red river, places it at upwards of a million of acres; and it will form one of the most productive districts in the Union. This operation, as a mere matter of pecuniary value, will return many times the account expended upon it.

I have brought the subject to your view at this time not only on account of its intrinsic importance, but from the encouragement it affords to the introduction and prosecution of a system of improvement, by which the public lands upon the lower Mississippi and some of its tributaries may be reclaimed from their present condition, and rendered fit for agricultural purposes. Whether the object be attainable, within the limits of a reasonable expense, there are not satisfactory data for determining. But its great results to the country, in health in power, and in wealth, are obvious.

In my last annual report, I communicated the facts which appeared to render it proper that the operations upon two of the most important works, Fort Calhoun and the Delaware Breakwater, should be temporarily suspended. Experiments have been made to test the effects and probable extent of the causes which were in operation, and which threatened to injure, if not to destroy, the utility of these works. It is believed that the depression of the foundation of Fort Calhoun is so nearly checked, that further danger is not to be apprehended. But as will be seen by the report of the Quartermaster General, the experiments at the Breakwater have been so decisive as to settle the question connected with that work; and has been thought best to ask of Congress an appropriation for one hundred thousand dollars, which, under any probable circumstances, can be judiciously expended. It is to be hoped that the experiments, which will be continued, and the scientific examination, it is proposed to make next season, will furnish data for a just conclusion on the subject of this important structure, and indicate, either that the causes which have threatened to injure its utility, have produced their full effect, or that they may be counteracted by some change in the original plan. This artificial harbor is too valuable to an extensive commerce peculiarly exposed, not to engage every effort in completing it and preserving it from destruction.

The report of the Visitors appointed to inspect the Military Academy, and the documents transmitted by them, are submitted for your consideration, together with the suggestions they have made, and which are calculated, in their opinion to promote the efficiency of that institution. These annual examinations by a body of highly respectable citizens, called from various parts of the country, are not only useful, as checks upon any improper tendency to which all public establishments are more or less liable, but they are satisfactory, when they bear testimony to the value of the system, and to the correctness of its administration; and practically advantageous by the suggestions they offer. That improvements may be made in the several departments of the Military Academy, cannot be doubted. Nor can it be doubted that a thorough examination by Congress of its various concerns, whether administrative, financial, or instructive, would be highly useful, and would tend to its permanent melioration. Its results, so far as these can be judged by the character, conduct, and qualifications of the officers of the army, about two-thirds of whom have been educated at this institution, have been decidedly beneficial. The standard of acquirement for the military profession, has been raised; habits of discipline and subordination, necessary first to learn, before the duty of command can be properly executed, have been acquired; elementary knowledge peculiarly adapted to military life has been more extensively and accurately taught, and we have been better enabled to keep pace with those improvements, which the nations of Europe have made and are making in this important branch of modern science.

Agreeably to your permission, I have introduced into the estimates an additional sum for the armament of the fortifications. Without going into any unnecessary detail upon this subject at the present time, I will barely remark that this measure is called for by the actual state of our preparations, and by a provident regard to the duty of self-defence. If no increase takes place in this branch of the service, many years must elapse before our fortifications and arsenals are sufficiently provided.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives, at the last session, requiring the Secretary of War to procure certain information, having relation to the establishment of a national foundry in the District of Columbia. The information which has been collected will be communicated in obedience to the resolution; but I am so impressed with the importance of the measure, that I am induced to bring it to your notice in this report.

The United States have no establishment for the manufacture of cannon.

The supplies wanted, as well for the field artillery of the army and militia as for the armament of the fortifications, are now procured from four private foundries; one near Richmond, one at Georgetown, one opposite West Point, and one at Pittsburgh, which appear to have been established, at several periods, in the expectation that their products would be received by the Government, as the public necessities might require, and at such prices as might from time to time be judged reasonable. As there is no private demand for the manufacture in our country, it is obvious that no person would make the requisite preparations, which are understood to demand considerable investments, and the employment of skillful workmen, practically acquainted with this branch of business, unless the expectations of a just reimbursement were held out. Contracts for limited periods have from time to time been made, providing for the delivery of stipulated quantities; but as I had the honor to communicate to you in my annual report of November 21st, 1831, the act of Congress of March 3d, 1797, seems to present serious difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, and since that time no formal contracts have been made for the supply of cannon. The proprietors of these foundries have been annually informed that if cannon of designated quality and size were fabricated, these would be purchased. In this manner the subject has lingered, without any action on the part of Congress, and without any authority on the part of this Department, to make more efficient arrangements.—During the present year, the appropriation for the armament of the fortifications has been principally expended in procuring iron gun carriages; and the foundries have not been employed in the fabrication of cannon for the military branch of the service. It is believed that this circumstance, by deranging their operations has been seriously injurious, and if it again occur, it may induce some of them to discharge the workmen specially employed upon this business, and who may hereafter be collected with great difficulty. The Government now depends upon this temporary and uncertain arrangement for the supply of this indispensable element of national defence. The circumstances which require a change, I had the honor to submit four years since. They have lost none of their force during the period which has intervened, and independently of the considerations presented having relation to the uncertain condition of these establishments, there are others, bearing upon the quality of the material and workmanship, which render it important that the Government should be its own manufacturer of this article. The cost of cannon, while this is kept within a reasonable limit, is not an object compared with the two qualities of strength and lightness.

With the exertions of the present manufacturers of cannon, so far as the necessary facts are known to me, I have reason to be satisfied. But it is sufficiently obvious, that in a branch of business where a slight difference in the material, and slight neglect in the process, produce irreparable mischief, and where, from causes not easily ascertained, these defects may disclose themselves in the midst of the most active service, and after the guns have resisted all the usual proofs, the manufacture of the article should be carried on where these defects are less likely to happen; where, in fact, there can be no interest to use any other than the best materials, nor to employ any other than the most skillful artificers. Time and experience are necessary to found and perfect an establishment for this purpose upon a scale suited to our wants.

It does not seem necessary to exhibit in detail the number of cannon now in the possession of the Government, and distributed in its forts, arsenals and temporary posts, and the number that will be required to complete the armament of the fortifications already constructed, and of those projected, and the number necessary for the proper demand of field service. It is sufficient to observe here, that the quantity is far more than enough to justify extensive and vigorous arrangements, and this without reference to the accidents of time and service, which must always operate to reduce the stock on hand.

Such an establishment as the one contemplated, could be employed as well for the Navy as for the Army; but, while I allude to its general usefulness, it is proper I should avoid all details peculiarly appropriate to another department.

A board of officers of the army and militia was organized some years since, under the instructions of this department, and by virtue of a resolution of Congress, for the purpose of examining this subject, and of devising a practicable plan for the organization, improvement, and efficient action of the militia. Their report contains the outline of a project, which, with some modifications, appears to me to combine as many advantages as any other that can, probably, be adopted. The basis was a classification of the adult male population of the United States and a selection of so many persons from it, above the age of twenty-one years, as should be necessary to complete the number required to be enrolled and organized at all times for actual service; beginning in all cases with the youngest above the prescribed age. Their report stopped at the number they deemed necessary for constant equipment. As regards instruction and preparation, this limitation is no doubt proper, but still it would probably be deemed advisable, so far to organize the

whole body, within certain ages, as to produce a classification, and to afford the requisite facilities towards calling them into service in succession, shortly should any contingency demand a larger force than the first division could supply.—This arrangement would render available for the defence of the country its whole physical force; not that any event could require it all to be embodied at the same time, but because a particular section might sometimes be peculiarly exposed, and call for the services of a large proportion of its population; and the continuance of the pressure might render it necessary to discharge in succession those who had performed their prescribed terms, and to require the services of others.

A more organization would avail but little, unless inducements were held out for proper instructions and equipment.—And I consider, therefore, some provision for elementary instruction, and for such equipment as may be necessary to execute a proper emulation, indispensable to any improvement of our militia system.—Indispensable, I may add, to its very existence. An arrangement for these objects would embrace the first class only. It would, to be sure, involve expense, for an adequate compensation must be allowed to the persons required to be embodied at these schools of instruction, for a few days in the year. And it would probably be found expedient to continue the present plan of voluntary corps, with some changes, and to require them also to meet for improvement. It is in vain to expect that the whole adult male population of the country can or will furnish themselves with the articles required by law, or that their collection for any number of days they can afford to devote to this object, and under the usual circumstances of such assemblages, can produce any beneficial effect to themselves or their country.

Already, in a number of States, the system has sunk under the weight of public opinion; and the practical question now is, whether we shall remain in fact defenceless, or resort to a large standing military force in time of peace, that just dread of all free governments, or adopt an efficient plan, which will prepare for the public defence the greatest force at the least cost, and without danger. The blessings we have inherited cannot be preserved without exertions, nor without expense. It were idle to sit still and flatter ourselves with the hope, that war is never to overtake us; and it would be worse to delay all efficient organization of our physical means till the time for its active employment arrives. Nearly fifty years have elapsed since the adoption of the present constitution. During all that time, no essential change has been made in our militia system; and it has gradually declined into inutility and inefficiency, and in public confidence; and there is reason to fear its entire abandonment, unless it undergoes important modifications. In this long interval, the value of the system seems to have been appreciated by all the Presidents of the United States, as well those who, from the habits of their lives, could best estimate its value by their personal observation, as by those whose opinions may have been well formed from the course of events having relation to this matter; and in their annual communications, commencing with the inaugural address of General Washington, the subject has been almost constantly pressed upon the attention of Congress. For the purpose of showing its importance in the opinion of these eminent citizens, I have caused their communications to be examined, and find that the subject has been presented to the Legislature and to the nation no less than thirty-one times in their official recommendations. I indulge the hope that the present state of public affairs may lead to a re-examination of the system, and to such changes as may render it permanently useful.

I am gratified in being able to announce to you that the Indians residing east of the Mississippi river, appear to be yielding to the conviction that their removal to the territory assigned for their residence in the West, offers the only rational prospect of any permanent improvement in their condition, and that this measure is essential to their prosperity. Both in the North and South the reports of the officers having charge of this matter are encouraging, and we may anticipate the full establishment of our present policy, and with the fairest prospects of success, if the pre-existing prejudices, which have so long operated to retard our efforts, can be removed.

The considerations which render this change of residence necessary are sufficiently obvious, are founded upon the results that have heretofore attended our intercourse with the Indians. The causes which have so long continued to reduce and depress them in their present situation within our borders, are yet in active operation. Their food derived from the chase is disappearing. Their habits are inveterate, and they cannot or will not accommodate themselves to the new circumstances which press upon them, in time to save themselves from extinction. And, above all, their contact with a white population has entailed, and is entailing upon them evils which, if not checked, must lead to their ruin. They appear to acquire with much greater facility the vices than the virtues of civilized life; and during the whole period they have been known to us, they have abandoned themselves with strange improvidence to the use of ardent spirits. From my own observation of the Indian character, I consider the indulgence of this habit as the great barrier against any improvement of that portion of the race which, from their position, are en-

abled at pleasure to gratify this propensity.

The difficulty of putting a stop to this traffic while the Indians are intermingled with our citizens, is sufficiently obvious. And if they are to be rescued from its effects, they must be removed beyond the sphere of the traffic. This is certainly one of the most prominent reasons for the faithful prosecution of the system; and Congress, apparently impressed with its force, has provided by law that all the ardent spirits found in the Indian country may be destroyed. The agents of the government will not now be compelled, as formerly, to resort to legal process for the interdiction of this traffic, at the hazard of the trouble, expense and uncertainty, attending such prosecutions upon a remote frontier.

I consider the experiments which have recently been made to provide for the maintenance of the Indians by reservations for their use, and with the power of alienation, however guarded, to have wholly failed. These tracts are too often sold for a very inadequate consideration, and the amount received is dissipated in expenditures either positively injurious or altogether useless.

As soon as the remaining tribes shall have been established in the West, we may look forward to a happier destiny for the Indians. And if this expectation be disappointed, the failure must be attributed to the inveterate habits of this people, and not to the policy of the government. The arrangements for the comfortable establishment of the Indians have been projected upon a scale suited to their wants and condition, and to the duties of the United States. With a view to appreciate the advantages which have been secured to them, I deem it proper briefly to recapitulate provisions that have been made. These are not applicable, in all their details, to each tribe, as some receive more and some less in amount, while certain articles are given to some and not to others. But the general principles of distribution apply to all. An extensive country has been reserved for them, and has been divided into districts for the several tribes. To this they are removed at the expense of the United States.

They are provided with the necessary subsistence for one year after they reach their new residence.

Annuities, in specie, to a greater or less amount, are payable to each tribe. Agricultural instruments, domestic animals, seed corn, looms, cards, spinning wheels, iron, steel, cloths, blankets, rifles, ammunition, and other articles are distributed among them.

Mills are erected and kept in operation. Council houses, churches, and dwelling houses for chiefs are built.

Mechanics are engaged and supported; schools are established and maintained; and the missionary institutions among them are aided from the Treasury of the United States.

These are the principal arrangements made for the benefit of this unfortunate people, who will soon have been removed, at great expense, when this new system will be in full operation, and where their peculiar institutions can be preserved with such modifications as a progressive state of improvement may require. They will be separated, too, from the settled portions of the country by a fixed boundary, beyond which our population cannot pass.

The operations of the Department of Indian Affairs are shown in detail by the report of the Commissioner, and by that of the Commissary General of Subsistence. It was anticipated that a considerable body of the Creeks of Alabama would, ere this, have been on their way to the West. But recent information induces the belief that their journey has been postponed, but under circumstances which will probably insure their early removal in the spring. The treaty with the Seminoles of Florida, for their removal, is in the process of execution—a portion of the tribe were not prepared to go at the time arrangements were first proposed to be made for their removal, and when by the treaty they might have been required to depart. At their earnest solicitations, the measure was postponed until the coming winter, and assurances were given by them that they would then be prepared to remove.

A majority avow their readiness to comply with their engagements, and will no doubt quietly go as soon as the arrangements for their departure shall have been completed. But some of them exhibit a refractory spirit, and evince a disposition to remain. As they now hold no land in Florida, and would become a lawless banditti if suffered to remain, their pretensions cannot be submitted to. They will, probably, when the time for operations arrives, quietly follow their countrymen. Should they not, measures will be adopted to insure this course, equally dictated by a just regard to their own welfare, as well as to that of our citizens in the vicinity of their residence.

Governor Stokes, General Arbuckle, and Major Armstrong were appointed Commissioners to make a treaty with the roving tribes of Indians who inhabit the great Western prairie, with the view of establishing permanent pacific relations between these predatory tribes and the United States, and also between the same tribes and the other Indians of that region. The lamented death of Major Armstrong deprived the Government of the services of that valuable officer; but the other Commissioners succeeded in effecting a pacification, which I hope will lead to a friendly intercourse among all the tribes in that quarter.

Under the authority of an act of the last session of Congress, an arrangement has been made by Col. Brookes with the

Caddo Indians, for the cession of their claims to land in the state of Louisiana and Territory of Arkansas. This will be submitted to you at the proper time, for the consideration of the Senate.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1835.

We have delayed our paper beyond the usual hour, in consequence of several failures of the Eastern mail, owing to the wretched state of the roads, and feel gratified in being thereby enabled to state, that Texas has organized a civil government, elected Henry Smith, governor, whose communication to the Legislative department we have read. The defeat of 400 Mexicans by 90 Texans, is confirmed. The only extract for which we can now find room, follows:

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, Nov. 21. Mr. Powers who has just arrived at this place from the Neuces, brings intelligence that the small detachment of our troops which was sent out from Goliad, proceeded to San Patricio, attacked the Mexican garrison at that place, and compelled it to surrender, with considerable loss. As we have not seen the official report of the action, we are unable to give the particulars.

We learn also from the same source, that the ex-governor, Viesca, Doctor Grant, of Parras, and Mr. Cameron, have arrived at the Guadalupe, escorted by colonel Gonzales with twenty men, and will be at this place in a few days.

With deep concern we learn, that at about 2 o'clock on yesterday, the bridge across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, fell, precipitating two or three wagons and teams, with their drivers and several other persons into the river. The number of persons killed, or further particulars we have not heard.

Fayette County Republican Meeting.—The friends of the present Administration are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Leonard Taylor, Lexington, on the Eighth of January, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 22d February, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. Speight, the Van Buren candidate, has been elected by the Legislature of North Carolina, Governor of that State, by a large majority of votes, over the opposition candidate.

Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has been elected Public State Printer of Virginia, by a majority of 37 votes. The editor of the Whig seems frantic at such a result, and says, what we believe to be true enough, that it shows with sufficient accuracy, the extent of the Van Buren party in the Legislature. It certainly ought and will be regarded as a very important decision, by the friends of the Administration. The gentleman whose election we have mentioned, has for many years wielded the political destiny of Virginia. His was the ruling and presiding mind, and from his appointment we are justified in auguring well as to what will be the course pursued by that state on future important occasions. With what exultation would such a victory be trumpeted forth by the opposition, had it gone another way. It is really hard to say what some of our neighbors would have stopped at. On a recent occasion of far more trifling import, the rapturous exclamation of "All Hail!" gave sufficient indications to what a pitch of joy their chant could be raised. Now, however, they "sing mute."

We understand that the Hon. F. L. Turner having resigned his office of President of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, has been succeeded by Thomas Smith, Esq.

But a few short days have passed since the opening of the present session of Congress, yet even in that brief period, three of its members have been gathered to their fathers. On Thursday night, 10th instant, the Hon. Zalmon Wildman, Representative from Connecticut died at his lodgings in Washington, and on Friday 11th, the Hon. Elias Kane, Senator from Illinois, expired after a short illness at the residence of his father.

The failure of the Eastern Mail during the preceding week, must form our apology for the very small additional intelligence we have in our power to communicate from the seat of government since our last.

We may mention that besides the election of Speaker and Printer during the first day of the session, Walter S. Franklin was appointed clerk without opposition. He also held the same office during the last Congress.

The attention of the Senate was principally occupied in receiving the credentials of new members and administering the oaths of office. No business of any consequence was transacted in either House on the 8th, and on the 9th, they both adjourned to attend the funeral of the late Hon. Nathan Smith.

In the Senate on the 10th December, a communication was received from the President relative to the boundary line of Michigan, and the admission of that Territory into the Union, which, on the motion of Mr. Benton, was referred to a select committee of five. Several reports were then received from the different Departments, all of which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Benton presented the credentials of the Hon. Lucius Lyons and the Hon. John Norvell, elected by the Legislature of Michigan, Senators from that State; which were read. He then moved that seats be assigned them, until the decision of the question of their admission as Senators be decided. On the motion of Mr. Ewing, the subject was, for the present, ordered to be laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Mann of New York, adopting the rules of the last for the government of the present Congress, was taken up. A warm discussion hereupon took place on a motion of John Q. Adams to instruct a select committee to report a rule, that the committee of Ways and Means should bring in a general Appropriation Bill within thirty days from the time of their entering upon the duties of their office. After some slight modifications, the motion finally passed.

After this, several documents of the same nature as those laid before the Senate were now received by the hands of Mr. Donelson, the President's private Secretary, and laid before the House by the Speaker.

Both Houses then adjourned from Thursday 10th, to Monday 14th, and on the latter day the funeral of Senator Kane having taken place, no business was transacted in either House.

We return our thanks to the lady, who kindly loaned us two files of Texas papers, containing details of important events in that country.—Unfortunately, however, they were not placed in the hands of the Editor until this morning, consequently too late to make extracts. We mention this circumstance as an apology for what might otherwise be considered a neglect.

Paris Branch, Northern Bank of Ky.—We learn that the Mother Board of Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, have appointed John B. Ruine, Esq., President of their Branch at Paris, Thomas Kelly, Esq., Cashier and Messrs. Samuel Pike, Hugh I. Brent, Richard Kenningham, Abraham Spears, Joseph Miller, of Millersburg, Isaac Miller, of Cynthiana, Isaac Cunningham, of Clarke county, and Wm. Markham, of Bath county, Directors.—Observer & Reporter.

THEATRE.

MR. EDITOR.—I visited the Theatre on last evening, and was agreeably surprised to find so genteel a company, and disagreeably surprised to see them so poorly encouraged. Their manager, Mr. Potter, I have had the pleasure of seeing often, both on and off the Boards; he is emphatically a gentleman, will have his business transacted with decency and decorum, and should receive the patronage of the public. The citizens of Lexington have a name abroad for intelligence and liberality, and surely on this occasion they will not forfeit that good name.

A TRAVELLER.

Dec. 26, 1835.

We copy from the Intelligencer, the following tickets:

Messrs. Editors.—You are requested to state that the following ticket will be supported at the ensuing election, and oblige

For Mayor,
Daniel Bradford.
For Councilmen,

WARD No. 1.—W. W. Ater, Nat. Shaw, Winslow.
WARD No. 2.—Thomas H. Waters, C. W. Cloud, William Ashton.
WARD No. 3.—John Henry, W. Merrill.
WARD No. 4.—G. L. Postlethwaite.

Messrs. Editors.—You will please announce the following gentlemen as candidates for Mayor and Councilmen, and oblige

For Mayor,
James E. Davis.
For Councilmen,

WARD No. 1.—Joseph Millward, and William Postlethwaite.
WARD No. 2.—J. Hamilton, H. McGuire, and J. Keiser.
WARD No. 3.—T. P. Hart, J. B. Johnson, and M. C. Johnson.
WARD No. 4.—J. G. McKinney, N. L. Finnerell, and J. Ashton.

MARRIED.—In this city on Wednesday evening last, by the rev. Edwin Stevenson, Mr. Ed-

ward Smith in Miss Theodocia Dowden, all of this city.

[Accompanying the above, we received a goodly portion of the wedding cake, for which the parties have our hearty thanks and sincere wish for a long and happy union.]

On the 23d inst., by the rev. W. C. Buck, Mr. Thomas B. White, of Georgetown, to Miss Ann Maria Caldwell, of Woodford county.

DIED.—In this city on Sunday night last, John, son of Mr. Thomas Huggins.

In this county on Sunday morning last, Mr. Cross, consort of Mr. John Cross, of this city.

In this city on Sunday last, after a protracted and painful illness of several months, Samuel Shivel, esq.

On Sunday the 23d ult., in the Indian country west of the Missouri river, the "Prophet," twin and only surviving brother of Tecumseh!

THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 26,

Will be presented, the admired comedy of

Charles the Second.

Or, THE MERRY MONARCH.

King Charles, Mr. Potter,
Rochester, Mr. Clifton,
Captain Copp, M'Dougal,
Mary Copp, Mrs. M'Dougal,
Ledy Clara, Davis.

After which,

THE MAGIC BOX.

The whole to conclude with

THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

For particulars, see bills of the day.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 5th day of January next, all the personal estate of the late Capt. John Garth, deceased, consisting of a variety of HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE, Fencing utensils of almost every variety and description, some of them new, and of the best materials and workmanship; 60 or 70 Acres of Corn, about half in the shock, the balance in the crib; 2 or 300 bushels of good keeping Apples; a large quantity of good Hay in the stack; 50 or 60 bushels of HEMPSEED; 6 or 7,000 pounds PORK, salted up; about 40 acres of first rate Hemp all sown out; 1 Wagon and Gear; 2 Yoke of first rate Oxen and Cattle; 60 head of first rate Sheep, with one full blooded South-down Buck; about 100 Stock Hogs; between 20 and 30 head of Horses; also a considerable number of Cattle, among which is a fine Bull 1½ Durham; also, a full blooded Short horned Bull Calf; also, 8 or 10 fine Milch Cows, some of them 1½ Durham; 8 Blooded Heifers of the improved Durham stock; and an excellent lot of Durham Steers.

There will also be sold, between 20 and 30 NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. Ten shares of the Stock in the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, &c. &c.

The above property will be sold on the farm of the late John Garth, in Scott county, 4 miles South East of Georgetown, on a credit of 6 months for all sums over \$5, that amount and under, Cash in hand will be required; the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 5th of January next, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Due attendance will be given by

JEFFERSON GARTH,
ALBERT G. GARTH,
Executors of the last will and testament.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and such having claims will present them properly authenticated, for payment.

J. G. & A. G. G.

J. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

At The Gazette, Lexington, and the Paris Citizen, will give the above three insertions and charge this office.—Observer.

WOOD CUTTERS!! WOOD CUT-

TERS!!!
The subscriber will give fifty cents per cord to wood cutters, for cutting wood within two miles of Lexington. Apply to

Dec 24, 1835—51-1f N. McCoy, Near Lexington.

SUPPLY OF FUEL.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers for the supply of Fuel in the city of Lexington, December 17th, 1835, it was

Resolved, That the subscribers be requested to pay to the Collector, John B. Johnson, on or before the 21st day of December, Twenty per cent. of their subscription.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY, Chm.
T. P. Hart, Secretary.

Dec. 18, 1835—51-1d

WOOD CUTTERS WANTED.

FIFTY cents per cord will be given for hands in cut wood on the Rail Road. Immediate application made to

CHS. H. WICKLIFFE,
Agent for managers Lex. Wood Company.

Dec. 18, 1835—51-1f

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS ON THE RAIL ROAD.

It has become indispensably necessary to put a stop to the using of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road as a public highway, by persons on horseback. Notice is therefore given, that the penalties of the laws will be rigidly enforced in future, against all trespassers who may ride on the road or its embankments, or drive thereon cars, or other vehicles; and any person offending herein, shall be liable to be prosecuted and fined before a Mayor or a City, or a Justice of the Peace, in the same manner as is prescribed in other and like cases, for trespass and misdemeanor.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SMITH, Pres't.

Dec. 23, 1835—51-6i
Intelligencer and Gazette 6 times.—Observer and Reporter.

FOR SALE FOR CASH, FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE.

Enquire at this office.
Lexington Dec. 21, 1835—51-1f

FAYETTE COUNTY, SCT.

TAKEN UP by James Patterson living ten miles from Lexington, on the road leading from that place in Cynthiana, A BAY MARE, supposed to be six years old last spring, some few white spots on her back, supposed to have been occasioned by the saddle, no other white about her, nor are there any other mark perceivable.—She is shod all round; appraised to 30 dollars before me this 23d day of December, 1835.

TIOS. M. ALLEN, J. P.
J. C. RODES, Clerk,
by WALLER RODES, D. D.

Dec 22—51-3i

BLANK WARRANTS AND EX-

CUTIONS FOR SALE.

